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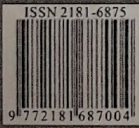
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## ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS RELATED TO ANCIENT TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS, HISTORICAL FACTS

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### **Abstract:**

**Background.** The term *phraseology* means, on the one hand, a branch of linguistics that studies word combinations, and, on the other hand, a set of all stable compounds of a given language. The main difference between phraseological units and words is that they are intended not to name an objective reality, a particular event, but to express a modal relation to it.

**Methods.** Scientific researches on general linguistics and phraseology and lexicology of English language, scientific works of foreign linguists Professor I.V. Arnold, academician V.V. Vinogradov, professor A.V. Kunin, L.P. Smith and others were used in the study of English phraseology. Ways of formation of phraseological combinations were studied using the comparative-historical and statistical methods in the coverage of the work.

**Results.** The roots of many phraseological connections go back to professional communication. The main source of phraseological combinations is the change of their meanings of interconnected words. Many English phraseologies are derived from works of art and various literary sources. According to the number of phraseological combinations in English, after the literary sources, the first place is occupied by the Bible and the second place is occupied by phraseology from Shakespeare's works. The works of writers, children's poetry, fairy tales, caricatures are also the source of phraseology.

**Conclusion.** The authors of most of the phraseological combinations in English are still unknown to science. This problem is especially evident in articles that are considered to be a type of stable compound. Phraseological combinations in all languages, especially in English, are also folk art that reflects the wisdom and linguistic taste of the nation. Many phraseological associations reflect the traditions, customs and beliefs of the English people, the historical truths and facts of English history that we know and do not know.

**Keywords:** *phraseology, semantics, linguistics, communication, phraseological combinations, traditions, customs, historical facts, legends, meaning, aspect, concept, dictionary, expressions.*

**Introduction.** The term *phraseology* means, on the one hand, a branch of linguistics that studies word combinations, and, on the other hand, a set of all stable compounds of a given language. The vocabulary of a language consists not only of other words, but also of stable expressions. Stable phrases, in other words, serve as a means of understanding the phrase. Stable phrases represent words that are combined in a subordinate clause.

A free-form phrase is created based on the grammatical rules of the language during the period of communication in the language, based on the function of each known speech situation to express certain ideas. The general meaning of a free compound is understood from the meaning of

each word that makes up that compound. The free conjunction includes the dominant word and the subordinate clause, which acts as an independent member of the sentence. Thus, a free compound represents a syntactic connection. The dependency relationship of each link in a compound represents the semantic independence of the compound, and when combined, they form stable compounds. A stable phrase consists of certain words that cannot be changed without compromising the meaning of the phrase. A stable compound differs from other compounds in form and a certain meaning, which is determined by its traditional use and whether the completeness of the content is high or low. A fixed phrase is not created in the process of speaking during a speech, but is already fixed in the speech and is used in a certain sense. The complete content of a stable phrase does not mean an independent part of a sentence, but a stable compound forms a part of a sentence as a whole, except for the proverb, because its structure can be equal to the whole sentence.

Stable compound words are also called phraseological combinations of language. Phraseological compounds consist of two or more words, which can express a concept and can be equivalent to one word, usually it has a synonymous equivalent of one word, syntactically forming a part of speech reaches Phraseological combinations show a great diversity in their structure. The semantic connections between the structures of phraseological compounds can be different: a word that is part of such units retains its semantic independence at a high or low level.

One of the most controversial topics of twentieth-century linguists was the discussion of the place of phraseological units in the dictionary and the boundaries of this language. English and American scholars have interpreted phraseological combinations primarily as a problem of linguistics. They focused on compiling dictionaries of phraseological combinations and phrases. The main purpose of this was to conduct an experiment, that is, they provided everyone, both locals and foreigners, with a book of colloquial phrases, and considered the important differences between foreigners and pure English. This approach was partly didactic and partly stylistic. This aspect of the issue encourages special research in the future.

#### **Materials and methods.**

##### **Phraseological connections related to customs, historical facts, traditions**

Most of the phraseological combinations in English are words of unknown origin, formed in the word order of the Old English language. Such common phraseological combinations are examples of folk art. For example:

*bite off more than one can chew* – to bite a big loaf of bread, to chew on a weak work, to strain, to try in vain, to ignore one's own strength = hard almond breaks a tooth, excessive chewing causes a waist;

*have a bee in one's bonnet* – to keep one's head occupied with vague thoughts, to obstruct something;

*in for a penny, in for a pound* – he risked a penny, he risked a pound = did you say, don't break your word, did you say do it, if you have mushrooms, get in the car, if you sit in the car, don't say I can't, square, forehead itchy;

*lay down the law* – to speak firmly, to command firmly;

*plat through the nose* – pay wax money, pay three times and so on.

##### **Phraseological combinations related to the traditions and customs of the English people**

*by (or with) bell, book and candle* – intermittently, completely; in any case, whatever. In ancient times, when leaving the church, the following words were said: do to the book, quench the candle, ring the bell!

*beat the air (or the wind)* – to fight in vain, to waste one's energy = to try in vain, to carry water in the gutter. In the Middle Ages, when an opponent did not come to court to ask for permission to fight, an opponent's weapon was waved as a sign of victory. The phrase came from this habit.

*booker's dose* – thirteen, thirteen. Taken from the custom of Old English merchants. They bought thirteen loaves of bread from the bakers instead of twelve, and this thirteenth loaf was in favor of the merchants.

*wardour - street English* – a form of English reinforced by archaisms. It is based on one of the streets of London, where there are many shops selling antiques.

As a result of special research, a group of phraseologies associated with the names of writers, scientists, inventors, kings and others was identified. In such processed groups we can define the following subgroups:

1. Surnames:

*According to Cocker* – based on Kokker; straight, straight, according to all the rules. E. Kokker (1631-1675) is the author of a textbook on arithmetic in English, which was widespread in the XVII century.

*The Admirable Crichton* ['kraɪtn] is a scientist, an educated man. Based on the surname of a famous 16th century Scottish scientist.

*Hobson's choice* – mandatory choice, voluntary-mandatory. Hobson was the owner of a paid stable in Cambridge in the 16th century. He forced his clients' horses to be tied to stakes near the exit.

2. Names:

*Big Ben* – Big Ben (clock in the British Parliament building). The watch is named after Benjamin Holla because it was built under his direction.

*When Queen Anne was alive* – in very ancient times, in the time of Dacianus.

3. Names and surnames:

*Jack Katch* is an executioner. Based on the name of a seventeenth-century English executioner.

*A Joe Miller* is a light joke, an old joke, a long-standing anecdote. It is named after the actor Joseph Miller (1684-1738), who was the first in England to publish a collection of anecdotes.

**Phraseologisms related to religious beliefs**

*a black sheep* is a disgrace to the family. According to ancient beliefs, the black sheep symbolized the devil's seal in English.

*a crooked sixpence* – a tumor, an object that brings happiness, good luck to someone. According to British mythology, a bent six-pence copper coin brought happiness to its owner.

*hide one's head in the sand and play the ostrich* – to hide one's head and think that no one sees me, an ostrich policy - an ostrich policy, trying to get out of it without seeing the reality. These expressions reflect the behavior of ostriches when they are afraid of something.

*lick into shape* – an unlicked cub - a baby, a young child; The smell of milk did not leave his mouth. These expressions are based on medieval religious beliefs, according to which bears are born shapeless, that is, unlike bears, and their parents licked them and shaped them to the desired shape.

The emergence of some phraseology in the country is also associated with astrological predictions. Astrologers have proved that the location of celestial bodies and their movements affect human destiny.

*be born under a lucky star.*

*be born under an unlucky (or evil) star.*

*believe in one's star* – to get used to one's destiny, to see from one's forehead

*be through with one's star* – to feel unlucky

*bless (or thank) one's stars (also: thank one's lucky stars)* – to thank one's lucky star.

*curse one's stars* - to complain about one's destiny, to curse one's own destiny.

*one's star is in the ascendant* – his star is shining, hunting.

*the stars were against it* – fate did not agree, luck did not come.

**Phraseologisms derived from proverbs and parables**

*fortunatus` purse* – hot humcha. Fortunatus is a fairy tale hero.

*the whole bag of tricks.*

*(in) borrowed plumes* – a crow in the guise of a peacock, a dry, boastful man who tries to present himself as a representative of the upper class. These expressions are taken from medieval parables.

**Phraseologisms associated with legends**

*Halcyon days* – days of peace, quiet time. Halcyon - bluebird (bird's name). According to an ancient legend, the blue-eyed polocons were raised in a floating sea, which coincided with the sunny days of winter, and during this period, for about two weeks, the sea flowed completely calmly, without any waves. .

*have kissed the Blarney stone*. According to legend, everyone who kissed the stone in the castle of Blair in Ireland was given a gift.

*A peeping Tom* is a very inquisitive man, a very picky man. According to the legend of Mrs. Godiva, the wife of Count Mercy, the count decided to impose a small tax on the inhabitants of Coventry. Mrs. Godiva asks the count to cancel the tax. In response, Ms. Godiva confronted the Count, saying, "If you dare to cross the whole city at noon without clothes, then I will abolish the tax." In order not to embarrass him, all the residents cover every nook and cranny of their houses. Only Tomgina, a seamstress living in this town, notices that she is watching from a small crack in her house. And they cut out his eyes right here.

**Phraseologisms related to historical facts**

*accept the Chiltern Hundreds (also: accept the Stewardship of Chiltern Hundreds)* is a waiver of one's parliamentary mandate.

*apply for the Chiltern Hundreds (also: apply for the Stewardship of Chiltern Hundreds)* - to propose a waiver of compulsory parliamentary membership. In the seventeenth century, there were many pirates in the chiltern counties of Bakenimshire and Oxfordshire. To combat them, there was a governing body called the Stewardship of Chiltern Hundreds, each of which involved a hundred chilterns. According to the law of 1701, the head of this institution was deprived of membership in parliament. They liked the law, but could not equate themselves with members of parliament. In 1750, a law was passed to re-admit them to parliament. They were then released only after their request. After membership, they were appointed to the post of captain at their own request.

*as well be hanged (or hung) for a sheep as for a lamb (or as a lamb)* - the wolf's mouth bleeds whether it eats or not. An article of Old English law states that a person who steals a sheep is hanged.

*the curse of Scotland* – (cursed) cursed Scots, troubled; nine circles. The phrase is taken from a photograph of Count Dalrimp Steyr's coat of arms. He was the leader of the movement against British policy in Scotland.

*Khaki election* is an emergency election. In December 1918, after the First World War, parliamentary elections began in England.

*the three tailors of Tooley Street* – three tailors of Tuli Street; a group of people who consider themselves the representatives of the whole nation. According to the English political scientist D. Kahn (1770-187), three seamstresses of Tuli Street addressed the parliament with the words "We, the people of England".

*When Adam delved and Eve span who was more than the gentleman?* "Where were the nobles when Adam was plowing and Eve was spinning?" One of the slogans written by his mentor John Ball to Watt Tyler, who led the Peasants' War of 1381. This phrase is now applied to people who are in a more ridiculous situation than the nobles.

The use of the word "Dutch" in negative phrases dates back to the Anglo-Dutch rivalry at sea and in the wars of the 16th century.

*A Dutch bargain* is a one-sided useful business

*Dutch comfort* (or consolation) – weak comfort.

*A Dutch concert* is the meowing of cats; a feast of demons; noise, commotion.

*Dutch courage* is the courage in drunkenness, the bravery of a drunkard; When the world is flooded, he doesn't care, he doesn't care.

*A Dutch defense* is a false defense.

*A Dutch feast* is a holiday where the host first gets enough to drink.

*I'm a Dutchman if...* - I will change my name.

In essence, the word Dutch, which is present in all combinations, means Dutch, but due to the fact that the word is prematurely combined with adjectives, sometimes in all expressions there is a change of meaning. In some cases, the use of irony has led to the weakening of the meaning of the horse, for example: Dutch courage. Phraseological compounds that do not match the Dutch word reveal a lost balance between the subject.

**Results and discussion.** The phraseological level of language develops and enriches on the basis of many years of knowledge, experience and culture of mankind. Phraseological units are inextricably linked with the spirituality, culture, customs, professions, living conditions, aspirations, and attitudes of the people who speak the language. It is known that man strives not only to describe the world objectively, but also to understand and evaluate the properties of objects in existence. Phraseological units, on the other hand, reflect objective knowledge and a person's subjective attitude toward them, that is, phraseological units may reflect the speaker's personal assessment of the speaker's state of speech.

Phraseological units are complex tools that create imagery and expressiveness, they serve to increase the expressive effectiveness of artistic, political, journalistic texts, so the study of phraseological units is also important in stylistics. Phraseological units also fit into the spirit of the period as compact units, as the period of revival of modern national values requires the speaker to have a deep knowledge of the language, to express the idea in a concise, well-grounded figurative and effective form.

It is well-known that phraseological units give speech meaning, essence, validity, imagery and clarity. These features of phraseology are clearly preserved even in the style of speech, which does not involve any artistic image. Only in the artistic interpretation is the expressive nature of phraseology more vivid, and in the hands of the writer the phraseological units serve as the main tool that can clearly express the culture, spirituality, intellectual potential of the protagonist. Phraseological units as a ready-made unit in the language are always units with a clear meaning, constant content and structure. they pass. Conversational phraseology, which is the main part of the phraseological fund of the language, is distinguished by the fact that the language has its own characteristics. Conversational phrases give a speech a rich variety of expressiveness.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, the authors of most of the phraseological combinations in English are still unknown to science. This problem is especially evident in articles that are considered to be a type of stable compound. Phraseological combinations in all languages, especially in English, are also folk art that reflects the wisdom and linguistic taste of the nation. Many phraseological associations reflect the traditions, customs and beliefs of the English people, the historical truths and facts of English history that we know and do not know. The roots of many phraseological connections go back to professional communication. The main source of phraseological combinations is the change of their meanings of interconnected words. Many English phraseologies are derived from works of art and various literary sources. According to the number of phraseological combinations in English, after the literary sources, the first place is occupied by the Bible and the second place is occupied by phraseology from Shakespeare's works. The works of writers, children's poetry, fairy tales, caricatures are also the source of phraseology.

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